

SIXTEENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief of the Cattle Bureau

TO THE

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

NOVEMBER 30, 1909

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STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1909.

PRESENTED TO THE BOARD AND ACCEPTED,
JANUARY 11, 1910.

MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS

JAN 15 1912

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

MASSACHUSETTS
TO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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REPORT.

To the State Board of Agriculture.

The sixteenth semiannual report of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, as required by section 3 of chapter 116 of the Acts of 1902, is herewith respectfully submitted to your honorable Board.

This report gives in detail an account of the work of the Cattle Bureau for the fiscal year from Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1909. In some respects conditions show an improvement over the previous year. There has been a falling off in the number of cases of glanders and farcy; fewer outbreaks of contagious diseases among swine have been reported than usual; and rabies, which has prevailed so extensively for the past five years, shows a very marked diminution.

During the year the Cattle Bureau has been represented at two meetings of importance: one was the second annual meeting of the Eastern Live Stock Sanitary Association, held at Springfield, Mass., May 21; and the other, the International Veterinary Congress at the Hague the week of September 13.

The second annual meeting of the Eastern Live Stock Sanitary Association was attended by representatives of the cattle commissions of Maine and New Hampshire, the Massachusetts Cattle Bureau, the Connecticut Cattle Commissioner, the New York State Department of Agriculture, the New Jersey Tuberculosis Commission, the Pennsylvania Live Stock Sanitary Board, and a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The representatives of the Massachusetts Cattle Bureau were the Chief, Mr. C. A. Dennen and Dr. Benjamin D. Pierce, agents.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Dr. Austin Peters of Massachusetts; vice-president, Hon. Raymond A. Pearson of New York; executive

committee, Hon. J. M. Deering of Maine, Hon. Franklin Dye of New Jersey, Dr. J. F. DeVine of New York; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Louis A. Klein of Pennsylvania.

It was voted to invite the States of Maryland, Delaware and Ohio to join the association, as they have a community of interests in live stock matters with the States already represented.

The principal subject of interest discussed was bovine tuberculosis, and several resolutions concerning this disease were adopted.

Before adjourning, it was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Atlantic City.

The International Veterinary Congress at the Hague was a very interesting gathering, composed of several hundred veterinarians from all over the civilized globe, including all the European nations, England, the United States, Canada, South America, South Africa and Japan. Many papers on many subjects in various languages were discussed, the official languages of the Congress being German, French and English.

Space does not permit here of an extended description of the Congress or its work; but much benefit must accrue to the world as a result of such meetings, in a discussion of matters for a better protection of the public health, or still further conserving the national live stock interests of the countries represented.

During the absence abroad of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau at this Congress the office was left in charge of Dr. Wm. T. White, to whom much credit is due for the able, conscientious and tactful manner in which he conducted the business of the Cattle Bureau during August and September.

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease mentioned in the fourteenth semiannual report as occurring in New York State, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Maryland, was eradicated by the same stamping-out methods adopted in Massachusetts at the time of the outbreak in the winter of 1902-03, by the federal government, with the co-operation of the officials of the States in which it appeared, so that by March 30 the Cattle Bureau orders quarantining Massachusetts against neat cattle,

swine, sheep and other ruminants, hay, grain, straw, bags, hides, hoofs, etc., from these States were finally revoked. It was found that the disease was started in Michigan by young cattle that had been used by a large drug-manufacturing establishment for the production of vaccine virus, and that the contaminated virus used there came from another establishment in Philadelphia. It was from this Philadelphia firm that the vaccine virus came that produced the foot-and-mouth disease at Wakefield in the summer of 1903, when Dr. Tyzzer was making his investigations on vaccine. It was from the Philadelphia establishment also that the vaccine virus used as a control seed by the New England Vaccine Company, in Chelsea, was obtained in the summer of 1902; and it was at Owen Clark's place in Chelsea that foot-and-mouth disease seems first to have started in 1902, he being the man who supplied cattle to the New England Vaccine Company, and who took them away again after the company was through with them. The reason why the disease never escaped in the vicinity of Philadelphia seems to be that the calves used there were killed and autopsies made upon them after the vaccine virus was taken from them, instead of being sold to farmers, as is the custom in some establishments. The outbreak of 1908-09 in Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania seems, therefore, to have come from the same source as the Massachusetts outbreak in 1902-03, and to have been carried along in the vaccine virus of the Philadelphia manufacturer for a number of years.

The United States Marine Hospital Service has control of the production of vaccine virus in the United States, and it has now traced out all the contaminated vaccine virus and destroyed it; therefore, there seems to be no further danger of any more outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease from this source, — outbreaks that have cost the country several millions of dollars.

It is said that none of the contaminated virus from the Detroit establishment was ever put upon the market, as all that was produced from the seed obtained from the Philadelphia firm was set aside, and none of it had ever been sent out at the time it was ascertained that it was contaminated and ought to be destroyed.

RABIES.

The outbreak of rabies which started in the winter and spring of 1905 has almost subsided, and it is hoped that it will soon practically disappear, and become a disease of rare occurrence, until the time arrives when there is another generation of particularly susceptible dogs with a surplus of dog population, when the introduction of some new cases infected with a strong virus will undoubtedly cause another similar outbreak, under our peculiar system of dog management, and history will repeat itself, — at least, there seems to be one of these outbreaks of rabies every fifteen or twenty years.

At the beginning of the year commencing Dec. 1, 1908, Fitchburg was the only place in Massachusetts where an order to restrain dogs was in force, and Fitchburg and Wareham were the only two places where any considerable number of dogs were in quarantine. There has not been a case of rabies in Wareham since September, but in Fitchburg there have been several cases quite recently.

The following table shows the prevalence of rabies during the year ending Nov. 30, 1909: —

	Dogs.	Cattle.	Horses.	Swine.	Goats.
Killed or died with rabies,	126	11	—	2	1
Killed by owners or died in quarantine, not rabid,	164	—	—	—	—
Released from quarantine,	136	5	1	3	—
Animals still in quarantine,	35	—	—	—	—
Totals,	461	16	1	5	1
Grand total,	484	—	—	—	—

One dog released July 12 developed rabies, and was killed September 28.

One human death from rabies has occurred during the past year. A boy died in Lynn, November 6, who was reported to have been bitten by a stray dog several months before. During the year ending November 30, 77 people in Massachusetts took the Pasteur anti-rabic treatment.

The veterinarian of the Boston Board of Health reports 29 cases of rabies in dogs in that city during the year, making

a total for the entire State of 154 mad dogs. The total number of dogs having rabies during the year ending Nov. 30, 1908, in Massachusetts, including Boston, was 504; this shows a decrease of 350 cases for 1909. The western part of the State has been entirely free from this disease, as not a case has been reported west of North Brookfield.

During 1909, Dr. Frothingham has examined the brains of 87 animals for rabies, of which 52 have proved positive or probable cases, and 35 have proved to be negative. One dog's head sent to Dr. Frothingham was in such a condition that he could not examine it.

Rabies has not only prevailed extensively in southern New England for the past few years, but is disseminated throughout the eastern three-fourths of the country, as is shown by a recent publication of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States Treasury Department, by Drs. John W. Kerr and Arthur M. Stimson.

The following table may prove of interest in showing the number of cases of rabies and the number of animals dealt with during the outbreak of this disease in Massachusetts, which it is now hoped is nearly over.

Animals which had Rabies, quarantined, etc., during Outbreak commencing early in 1905, continuing to Dec. 1, 1909.

	Dogs.	Cattle.	Horses.	Goats.	Swine.	Cats.
Killed or died with rabies,	1,804	110	12	2	21	5
Killed by owners, or died in quarantine, not rabid,	1,407	10	-	1	21	21
Released from quarantine,	1,770	20	18	2	6	3
Reported as suspected of having rabies but found free from this disease,	170	9	-	-	-	7
Still in quarantine, Dec. 1, 1909,	35	-	-	-	-	-
Total animals dealt with,	5,186	149	30	5	48	36
Grand total,	5,454	-	-	-	-	-
Total animals rabid,	1,954	-	-	-	-	-

Number of human deaths, 19

Number of persons who have had to go to the trouble and expense of taking the Pasteur anti-rabic treatment, because of being bitten by rabid dogs, 518

The above figures give but an inadequate idea of the amount of property destroyed and the human and animal suffering caused by this malady; yet there are people who do not believe

that such a disease as rabies exists, and oppose or ridicule measures taken for its suppression.

Three persons have been prosecuted for not keeping their dogs in quarantine after notice to do so was served upon them by the inspector of animals. One man in Medford was fined \$50 in the Malden court; he appealed, but has since died. Two men were prosecuted at Wareham: one was found guilty, and assessed the costs of the prosecution, amounting to \$3.65; the other was discharged. The dog owned by the man who was discharged went mad after being quarantined, broke away, and bit a number of other dogs. The owner claimed that he was chained, and that he broke the chain. There was also a question as to whether the notice of quarantine had been properly served on the owner, and he was therefore discharged.

GLANDERS.

There was a marked diminution in the number of cases of glanders and farcy reported in Massachusetts during the year ending Nov. 30, 1909, from the previous twelve months.

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1908, 941 cases of glanders or farcy were recorded, beside which there were 24 animals under observation at the end of the year. Twenty-one of these were later released, and 3 were killed as having glanders. Adding these 3 to the 941 cases previously decided makes a total of 944 animals killed or which have died that were quarantined prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1909, 1,180 horses or mules have been reported, including those dealt with in stable tests. Of these, 684 have been killed as having glanders or farcy, 479 have been released, and 17 were still held for further examination.

This shows a decrease of 260 cases for the entire State, of which 158 are to be credited to Massachusetts outside of Boston, and 102 to Boston, as the veterinarian of the Boston Board of Health reports 287 cases for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909, as compared with 389 cases for the previous year.

Nearly all of the cities in which cases of glanders occur show a marked decrease in the number of cases of this disease

except Fall River, where it remains about the same, 22 cases having been killed there in 1908, and 24 in 1909.

In Lowell only 7 cases were found, of which 6 were reported by the agent of the Cattle Bureau detailed to examine the horses sent there to the Thursday auction; of these 6 animals, 5 came from outside of Lowell, 1 each from Maynard, Methuen, Somerville, Lawrence and Nashua, N. H., leaving only 2 horses that were owned in Lowell, as compared with 26 horses the previous year, 19 killed as Lowell horses, and 7 found at the auction stable by the Cattle Bureau agent.

In Worcester, where there were 26 cases in 1908, there were but 14 cases during the year ending Nov. 30, 1909. Several years ago as many as 100 cases of glanders and farcy have been found in Worcester in a single year.

There is practically no glanders in Massachusetts west of Worcester. Occasionally a horse with this disease may be purchased in Boston or in New York by some farmer, taken home by him to a country town, and thus start a small outbreak of this malady; but these outbreaks are as a rule easily handled, and are soon stamped out.

Eighty-four stable tests have been undertaken during the year, 35 cases of glanders having been found in these stables previous to making the tests. Three hundred and eighty-three horses were tested with mallein; of these, 157 were released after the first test, 50 after a second test, 110 on subsequent tests, 49 were killed after the first or subsequent tests, and 17 are held for further tests.

Mallein does not always seem to be infallible, as in one instance a horse that failed to react had a discharge from the nose that infected with glanders guinea pigs which were inoculated with it; and in another instance a horse that had reacted to mallein every year for the last three or four years, in a stable where an outbreak of glanders occasionally occurs, was killed, and was found to show so little indication of disease that the owner will have to be reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

In many instances the inoculation of guinea pigs seems to be of great value in deciding doubtful cases. This work, as

in the past, has been done under the supervision of Dr. Langdon Frothingham, at the Harvard Medical School.

The reports of rendering companies, as required by section 111 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 243 of the Acts of 1907, continue to be of much value in furnishing information of cases of glanders or farcy, which would not otherwise be called to the attention of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, as the following table illustrates:—

Reports of Rendering Companies.

RENDERING COMPANIES.	Number of Reports.	Number of Cases.	Number in Boston.	Number out of Boston.	Number outside of Boston not previously reported.
Butchers' Rendering Company, Fall River.	10	—	—	—	—
Fitchburg Rendering Company,	1	2	—	2	—
William S. Higgins, Saugus, .	4	2	—	2	—
Home Soap Company, Millbury.	10	1	—	1	—
Lowell Rendering Company, .	16	1	—	1	—
Albert G. Markham, Springfield.	3	1	—	1	—
James E. McGovern, Andover,	23	11	—	11	—
Muller Brothers, North Cambridge.	33	89	4	85	10
W. H. Nankervis, Marlborough,	5	1	—	1	—
New Bedford Extractor Company.	6	6	—	6	1
New England Rendering Company, Brighton.	44	98	35	63	24
Peabody Tallow Company, .	5	3	—	3	—
Quincy Tallow Company, .	1	—	—	—	—
N. Roy & Son, South Attleborough.	18	18	—	18	1
A. E. Southwick, Mendon, .	1	—	—	—	—
N. Ward Company, South Boston.	51	255	205	50	9
Whitman & Pratt Rendering Company, North Chelmsford.	16	3	—	3	1
S. Winter, Brockton, .	4	2	—	2	—
Worcester Rendering Company.	6	5	—	5	—
Totals,	257	498	244	254	46

There do not seem to be any suggestions or recommendations to be made in reference to the management of glanders that have not been made in previous years.

During the year men have been prosecuted for selling glandered horses in Lawrence and Fitchburg.

In Lawrence a man was convicted in the police court of selling a horse with glanders in the previous November, and fined \$100; he appealed, and the case is now slumbering peacefully in the office of the clerk of the superior court for Essex County, awaiting the pleasure of the district attorney.

In the Fitchburg police court last March, two men, one from Lunenburg and the other from Shirley, were found guilty of trading around a glandered horse; the former was fined \$100, and the latter \$50. Each took an appeal, and the cases were settled later in the superior court; the case against the man from Shirley was placed on file, and the man from Lunenburg pleaded guilty through his counsel, and a fine of \$100 was paid.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, FARM ANIMALS, AND PREMISES UPON WHICH THE FORMER ARE KEPT.

About the middle of September the following circular letter was sent to the inspectors of animals in the cities and towns of the State, together with the necessary books in which to record the results of their work, and blank forms of certificates of health to be given owners in conformance with section 18, chapter 90 of the Revised Laws: —

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
CATTLE BUREAU OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
ROOM 138, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Sept. 15, 1909.

DIRECTIONS TO INSPECTORS OF ANIMALS.

Inspectors of animals are hereby directed to make a general inspection of the neat stock and incidentally other farm animals in their respective towns, as required by chapter 90 of the Revised Laws, such inspection to commence October 1 and to be completed before the fifteenth day of November.

Wherever inspectors examine animals and find them free from contagious disease, they will give owners certificates of health, as provided for in section 18 of the law, from the book of blanks (Form No. 2) furnished for that purpose. Books will also be provided (Form No. 1) for carrying out the provisions of sections 17 and 24 of chapter 90 of the Revised Laws.

Inspectors will not say on any report, "Same as last year," but will make a full and complete report on every place inspected, including all dimensions and measurements provided for on the blank, and answer in full all questions as to the light, ventilation, sanitary surroundings and water supply, as well as the number of cattle kept in each stable, and give a complete list of other animals in spaces provided in the book.

Inspectors of animals are not to quarantine any cattle as tuberculous unless they show sufficient evidence of disease to make

it possible to condemn them on a physical examination, or show evidence of tuberculosis of the udder.

It is also requested that, if cases of tuberculosis in animals are found, inspectors keep a record of them for a few days, and then when animals are quarantined several can be quarantined at once, and duplicates sent here, so that the agent of the Cattle Bureau can see a number at one visit, instead of having to go every two or three days to see one animal at a time, thus avoiding running up expenses as much as possible.

It is also the duty of inspectors of animals to quarantine cattle brought into this State from without the limits of the Commonwealth, if the owner has not had a permit from this Bureau, the same to remain in quarantine until ordered released by the Chief of the Cattle Bureau or his agent.

Inspectors of animals, in case they suspect the presence of any contagious disease among any species of domestic animals, are to quarantine such animals and send duplicates to the Chief of the Cattle Bureau.

Contagious diseases, under the provisions of section 28, chapter 90 of the Revised Laws, include "glanders, farcy, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculous, Texas fever, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, hog cholera, rabies, anthrax or anthracoid diseases, sheep scab and actinomycosis."

The necessary books for the inspection will be forwarded at once. Please report immediately if not received by October 1. When inspection is completed, return book, Form No. 1, at once by express.

AUSTIN PETERS,
Chief of Cattle Bureau.

The following figures show the net results of the inspection:—

Number herds inspected,	. . . . .	31,986
Number neat cattle inspected,	. . . . .	224,666
Number cows inspected,	. . . . .	169,415
Number herds kept clean and in good condition,	. . . . .	27,420
Number sheep inspected,	. . . . .	23,888
Number swine inspected,	. . . . .	67,307
Number goats inspected,	. . . . .	1,113
Number stables inspected,	. . . . .	33,396
Number stables well located,	. . . . .	29,127
Number stables well lighted,	. . . . .	25,829
Number stables well ventilated,	. . . . .	27,640
Number stables kept clean,	. . . . .	29,096
Number stables with good water supply,	. . . . .	30,956
Number stables improved since last inspection,	. . . . .	1,292

Reports have not been received from Haverhill, Fall River, Sherborn or Ware. The Haverhill inspector resigned in the autumn, because the city would not pay him enough, and the city government has not reported his resignation, increased his salary or chosen his successor.

There seems to be no excuse, so far as is known to the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, for the inspectors of animals in Fall River, Sherborn or Ware not having sent in their reports.

Allowing for no diminution in the number of neat cattle and cows in these four towns from the previous year, and adding them to the totals given above, there seems to be a continued decrease in the number of both neat cattle and cows in the State. The report shows 224,666 neat cattle inspected, of which 169,415 were cows. Adding the number of neat cattle and the number of cows respectively in Fall River, Haverhill, Sherborn and Ware a year ago, and subtracting the total from the number of neat cattle and cows given in last year's report, a falling off is shown of 5,868 neat cattle, of which 4,516 are cows. The report also shows a diminution in the number of sheep, pigs and goats, there being about 2,500 less sheep, over 15,000 fewer swine and 73 less goats than in 1908. If the work of the inspectors is thoroughly done and the figures are reliable, and it is believed they are, this shows a sad state of affairs, and calls for a remedy.

The inspectors of animals are appointed annually in the month of March by the mayors and aldermen in cities and the selectmen in towns, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau. Of course the Chief of the Cattle Bureau cannot very well refuse to approve any reputable veterinarian appointed by the mayor and aldermen in a city, or any reputable citizen appointed by the selectmen in a town, even though he knows, when a change is made, that the new incumbent is not going to be as efficient as the retiring inspector, or that in some cases a change is made in a border town for the sake of having a man who is blind to the smuggling of untested cattle across the line from neighboring States, in violation of the rules and regulations of the Cattle Bureau. It seems as though in many instances it would be desirable for the Chief of the Cattle Bureau to have still more control and choice in the matter of the appointment of the local inspectors, to the

end that the service be improved and rendered more efficient than it is at present.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The work for the eradication and control of bovine tuberculosis can, as usual, be grouped under three heads: first, the examination of animals quarantined by the local inspectors on suspicion of being diseased, and the appraisal and condemnation of those found by the agents to be tuberculous; second, the quarantining and testing of cattle intended for dairy or breeding purposes, brought into Massachusetts from other States to the stock yards at Brighton, Watertown or Somerville, and those brought in on permits to other points; third, testing cattle with tuberculin for owners who are desirous of eradicating the disease from their herds.

The following figures show the number of neat cattle quarantined by local inspectors, the number for which warrants were issued, and the disposition made of the animals:—

Total number of cattle quarantined or reported for examination during the year, 3,332

Massachusetts Cattle.

Number released,	845	
Number condemned, killed and paid for,	1,040	
Number permit to kill, paid for,	95	
Number permit to kill, to be paid for,	6	
Number permit to kill, no award,	243	
Number died in quarantine, no award,	71	
Number condemned and killed, in process of settlement,	766	
Number in quarantine, unsettled,	2	
Released, died soon after and found tuberculous and paid for,	1	
	—	3,069

Cattle from without the State.

Number released,	13	
Number condemned and killed, no award,	238	
Number condemned, killed, no lesions found, paid for,	8	
Number condemned, killed, no lesions found, to be paid for,	4	
	—	263
Total,	—	3,332

Of the above 263 interstate cattle, 167 were tested and re-tested at Brighton, 2 of which were released and 165 condemned; no lesions were found in 6, for 4 of which the State has reimbursed the owners, and payment will be made for the remaining 2 upon presentation of claims by owners. Of the remaining 96 cattle (which were tested at other points than Brighton), 6 were found to show no lesions, 4 of which have been paid for, and the remaining 2 will be paid for upon presentation of claims.

In addition to the 3,332 head of cattle disposed of as above, 741 cattle and 1,628 swine have been reported by butchers, renderers and boards of health as having been found tuberculous at time of slaughter. Of this number, 463 cattle and 1,612 swine were slaughtered at the Brighton Abattoir, and 155 cattle and 1,233 swine were but slightly affected and passed by the inspector of the Boston Board of Health or the United States Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors as fit for food. The others were rendered. The cattle and swine reported as tuberculous at the time of slaughter by other boards of health were all cases that showed sufficient evidence of disease to make it necessary to condemn them as unfit for food.

Under the second group, the maintenance of a quarantine against other States to prevent the introduction of tuberculous cattle from outside sources into Massachusetts, the following figures show the number of animals brought in from without the State, and the disposition made of them: —

Receipts of Stock at the Watertown Stock Yards, from Dec. 1, 1908, to Nov. 30, 1909.

New Hampshire cattle,	4,456
Vermont cattle,	6,650
Massachusetts cattle,	1,607
Western cattle,	15,460
Sheep and lambs,	6,473
Swine,	3,468
Calves,	25,728

Receipts of Stock at the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company's Yards at Somerville, from Dec. 1, 1908, to Nov. 30, 1909.

Maine cattle,	5
New Hampshire cattle,	1,768
Vermont cattle,	5,610
Massachusetts cattle,	51
Western cattle,	57,063
Canada cattle,	23,496
Sheep and lambs,	334,973
Swine,	1,253,855
Calves,	41,251

Receipts of Stock at Brighton, from Dec. 1, 1908, to Nov. 30, 1909.

Maine cattle,	8,900
New Hampshire cattle,	2,453
Vermont cattle,	3,189
Massachusetts cattle,	12,525
New York cattle,	3,734
Western cattle,	54,179
Canada cattle,	1,015
Sheep and lambs,	25,165
Swine,	20,935
Calves,	56,486
Cattle tested,	13,433
Cattle condemned after test,	144
Cattle killed on permit to kill,	28
Cattle released after test,	13,261

The cattle upon which a tuberculin test is required are mostly milch cows to be offered for sale at the Brighton market Wednesdays, beside a few bulls and working oxen. Those animals that come to Watertown or Somerville are taken to Brighton, and all of the testing is done at the stock barn there.

Report of Cattle brought into State during the Year to Points Outside of the Quarantine Stations.

For dairy and breeding purposes, tested before shipment, .	764
For dairy and breeding purposes, tested after arrival, .	6,750
For dairy and breeding purposes, awaiting test, . . .	7
Total,	7,521

Neat cattle on which no test was required, exclusive of cattle and calves for immediate slaughter,	1,089
Total,	8,610

The cattle and calves on which no test was required, exclusive of animals for immediate slaughter, were as follows:—

Returned from out-of-State pastures,	795
Calves under six months old,	178
Injured and killed, or died before tested,	6
Kept in State for brief periods only,	110
Total,	1,089

The number of cattle and calves brought into the State for immediate slaughter cannot be given exactly, as there were a number of permits issued on which no definite returns were received, there being several large abattoirs in the State where beef cattle are constantly being received in carload lots, and where inspection by United States government officials is in force. In round numbers there were 10,000 cattle and calves brought in on permits, intended for immediate slaughter.

Nearly all of the total number of animals given above were brought into the State on permits issued by the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, only 359 head having been brought in without permits, which were reported to this Bureau by railroad agents, local inspectors or others. Of these, 13 were accompanied by satisfactory certificates of tuberculin test, 17 were calves under six months old, 23 were slaughtered at once for

beef or veal, and the remainder, 306 head, were tested by agents of the Cattle Bureau. There were also 4 herds brought into the State without permit for exhibition purposes, which were duly reported to this Bureau.

The following figures show the disposition of animals that were brought into the State on permits, to points outside of the quarantine stations at Brighton, Watertown and Somerville, for which warrants were issued after their having failed to pass a satisfactory tuberculin test:—

Condemned on first test,	5
Condemned on second test,	86
Condemned on third test,	1
	—
Total,	92

Of the above, 4 warrants, with report of killing, have not yet been returned; 5 animals were found on post-mortem examination to be free from disease, and either have been or will be paid for by the State; and 83 were found on post-mortem examination to be affected with tuberculosis.

There were 1,115 permits issued during the year. Of these, 3 were still in force and not reported upon at the close of the year, and 151 were reported as not used.

Thirteen permits were issued allowing cattle to be brought into the State for exhibition at agricultural fairs, to remain for a brief time only; 9 were issued for returning cattle from exhibition in other States; 13 were issued for pasturing herds in the State during the season; 6 allowing cattle to be unloaded in transit or driven through the State; and 3 allowing cattle to cross the line daily to or from pasture.

Sixty-two permits were issued to bring animals to the quarantine stations at Brighton, Watertown or Somerville, or to bring in sheep and swine, during the time that restrictions were in force on account of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in other States, which otherwise would not have been required.

For several years, at the request of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, a report of the receipts of

all live stock at the port of Boston has been sent to Washington each month. The report is made to show weekly receipts. The following table shows the totals by months for the past year:—

Receipts of Live Stock at Boston for Twelve Months ending Nov. 30, 1909.

For Month ending —	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Horses.
Dec. 22,	26,338	9,245	28,311	174,765	2,385
Jan. 26,	24,764	6,244	33,234	140,039	2,485
Feb. 23,	15,484	6,905	19,078	121,984	2,300
March 31,	19,998	12,111	20,111	126,100	3,385
April 27,	13,205	11,417	14,061	77,374	2,395
May 25,	11,230	13,565	11,996	66,535	2,135
June 30,	13,736	14,190	28,310	131,684	2,540
July 31,	10,664	9,494	31,521	102,374	1,995
Aug. 31,	14,062	12,158	45,104	132,264	2,180
Sept. 30,	13,801	8,743	33,259	75,995	1,905
Oct. 31,	17,617	8,976	37,781	56,343	2,117
Nov. 30,	22,210	10,417	51,713	94,914	2,350
Totals,	203,109	123,465	354,479	1,298,371	28,172

The third division of the work consists in testing herds with tuberculin for owners who desire it, and is known as voluntary request work. The following figures show what has been done under this division:—

63 persons, in 30 different cities and towns, made voluntary requests to have their herds tested:—

63 herds were tested, comprising 575 cattle.

Released, 462

Killed on permit to kill, paid for, 53

Killed on permit to kill, no award, 60

— 575 cattle.

In 3 of the animals killed no lesions were found on post-mortem examination.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

In addition to rabies, glanders and bovine tuberculosis, the Cattle Bureau is called upon during the year to deal with other diseases of a contagious character, usually classified in these reports as “miscellaneous.” While there are fewer cases of

these diseases than there are of rabies, glanders and bovine tuberculosis, and while the expense of dealing with them is proportionately less than with tuberculosis, these outbreaks are nevertheless of considerable economic importance, and some of them may be a menace to public health.

Among the miscellaneous diseases are actinomycosis, hog cholera and allied troubles, symptomatic anthrax or blackleg, anthrax, Texas fever, and tuberculosis in other animals than cattle.

There are among animals other communicable diseases over which the Chief of the Cattle Bureau has no jurisdiction, because they are not among those classified in the statutes as contagious, such as mange among horses and cattle.

The law should be amended so as to allow the Chief of the Cattle Bureau to take proper measures for the control and eradication of any disease of a communicable character that appears among our domestic animals. For example, several cases of mange among cattle have been reported during the year; herds in which this disease appears should be quarantined, in order to prevent the trouble from spreading to other farms, and owners directed to take proper steps for treating infected animals and disinfecting their premises. Mange among horses is a similar disease, over which the Chief of the Cattle Bureau should be given some control.

There has been very little disease that can be grouped under the generic term of hog cholera; only 14 outbreaks have occurred, and most of these were early in the year. No new cases of diseases of this kind have been reported during the past autumn or this winter, and the quarantines have been raised from premises where swine were found diseased early last year, as the disease subsided and the premises were disinfected.

Occasionally a case of tuberculosis in a pig is reported before the animal is killed, but most of these cases are found post mortem, when the swine are killed for food.

A case of tuberculosis occurred in a horse which died in Cambridge and was taken to the Brighton Abattoir. It was reported to the Cattle Bureau, and an agent went to see it and

took specimens to Dr. Theobald Smith, who decided it was a case. The bacilli resembled the bovine type.

A number of cases of actinomycosis have been reported during the year, 14 or 15 in all, most of them being that form of the disease known as "lumpy jaw." In two or three cases the disease affected the tongue. When this organ is involved, the disease is sometimes known as "wooden tongue." One case reported by the inspector of animals was in a pig killed for food, the lesions being in the abdominal muscles. It was advised to destroy this carcass, as unfit for human food.

Another case of actinomycosis was in the udder of a cow. This animal was ordered killed. Another cow with lumpy jaw was emaciated and unable to eat, and was ordered killed. Where cattle have recent lesions involving the jaw the owner is advised to feed liberally until in good flesh, and then kill for beef under the proper inspection.

In pastures where symptomatic anthrax or "blackleg" has occurred in previous seasons or during the past season, the protective inoculation has been given to the young cattle when the owners requested it. The material used for the protective inoculation the past season has been furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and sent to Dr. James B. Paige at the Agricultural College, who has prepared it for use as needed. The treatment has then been administered either by him or his brother, Dr. Henry E. Paige.

One hundred and sixty-six young animals have been vaccinated since April 24, in the towns of Granville, Princeton, Royalston, Ashby, Washington, Greenwich, Prescott, Rowe and Ashburnham. Reports as late as November 20 have been received from all but two owners, who represented only three animals, and all were alive and well except two; one of these died six weeks after inoculation, cause not reported; the other died about ten days after inoculation, with symptoms of blackleg.

A few animals were inoculated earlier in the season with blacklegoids.

A number of animals, both cattle and horses, have died of

anthrax during the summer and early autumn, in the vicinity of Great Barrington, most of them in the valley of the Housatonic River, in the town of Sheffield below Great Barrington. At first the animals were supposed to have been poisoned by some poisonous plant growing on low land, which the animals ate because of the shortage of feed caused by the drought; but later, by having specimens of blood from dead animals sent to the Harvard Medical School for examination, the anthrax bacilli were found.

Altogether, 28 cattle are reported to have died of this disease, 11 horses and possibly 2 pigs; 2 men in the town of Sheffield have had malignant pustule on the arms, from skinning cows that died of anthrax. There have not been any cases reported since October, and it is hoped that the outbreak is over, although there is a possibility of its reappearance in the spring.

In addition to investigations of this outbreak made by agents of the Cattle Bureau and its Chief, the Commonwealth is much indebted to the medical officer of health of the district, who has made a very valuable report of what he has been able to ascertain. The origin of the outbreak has not as yet been discovered.

Several sudden deaths occurred in an expressman's stable in Medford early in the summer, in all 3 horses dying. These deaths were very sudden, and occurred in a locality where anthrax was found the previous year, and it was thought at first that death was due to anthrax. Further study showed it to be an acute septic infection; the remaining horses were removed from the stable, and the premises disinfected.

A few cases have been reported of arsenate of lead poisoning in cattle grazing near sprayed trees, as well as the usual cases of infectious pneumonia of cattle, dysentery among cattle, etc., which have been investigated sufficiently to ascertain that they were not contagious diseases recognized by the statutes. A few cases of infectious keratitis (that is, infectious inflammation of the cornea) have been reported during August, but the trouble does not appear to have been serious.

Contagious abortion in cows, as well as barrenness, due to infectious vaginitis, are matters to which the attention of the

Chief of the Cattle Bureau is occasionally called, but not often; yet undoubtedly these troubles frequently occur, and may some day become matters of sufficiently serious importance to require some legislation or action on the part of the State, to advise and assist farmers in checking losses from these causes.

MEAT INSPECTION.

In the tenth semiannual report of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau to your honorable Board, the subject of meat inspection and the laws of this Commonwealth relating to it was dealt with at considerable length. It was again taken up in the twelfth semiannual report, your attention was called to the lax manner in which these laws are enforced by the local authorities, and the baneful influence of local politics upon the inspection of meat was dwelt upon quite fully. At that time the desirability of organizing a State system of slaughterhouse licensing and meat inspection, under the supervision of a competent central authority removed from the influence of local politics, and at the expense of the State, was pointed out.

What was said upon this very important question in the report of January, 1907, and again in January, 1908, seemed to arouse so little comment and awaken so little interest that it was not referred to in the report a year ago. But an agitation over the question of a suitable meat supply the last year seems to have suddenly awakened public interest to demanding that the law be made adequate and operative, and that the inspection in local slaughterhouses and the sanitary surroundings be brought up as nearly as possible to the standard required by the United States government in establishments where animals are slaughtered and meat products prepared for export and interstate commerce. There has been so little change in the laws relating to slaughterhouse licensing and meat inspection during the last three years that the criticisms made upon their shortcomings and failure to protect the public health in the tenth and twelfth semiannual reports of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau to the State Board of Agriculture apply equally as well to conditions to-day as they did at the time they were written. In fact, conditions have been

made worse, in an attempt to add too much law to law that was already sufficient.

For instance, when tuberculosis in cattle was first recognized by the Commonwealth as one of the contagious diseases, the law required the condemnation of the carcasses of all cattle infected to any degree with this disease. A committee of the Legislature was appointed in the spring of 1897 to investigate the doings of the Cattle Commissioners, especially the killing of certain cattle from Dracut, which had been tested by private veterinarians employed by the owners. The test was in some ways disappointing to the owners, as many of the best-looking cows and largest milkers reacted, and were condemned by the Cattle Commissioners. These animals were killed at Brighton in the spring of 1897, and a board of experts, consisting of Drs. Theobald Smith, H. C. Ernst, F. S. Billings, Geo. N. Kinnell and Chas. Wood, employed by the State, witnessed the autopsies. The greater proportion of the animals were found to show some slight local lesion that in no way impaired the food value, and only a few were in a condition to make it necessary to destroy the carcasses as unfit for human food. The result was that the Legislature immediately passed an act that no one having cattle tested with tuberculin could receive compensation from the State for reacting animals unless the testing was done by the "Cattle Commissioners or their authorized agents acting as such at the time of the test, and such testing must be subject to the supervision and control of the State Board of Cattle Commissioners." The next year the Legislature passed an act permitting the Cattle Commissioners to make rules and regulations for the inspection of meat to conform to the rules and regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for the inspection of meat for export and interstate commerce. When the Board of Cattle Commissioners was abolished in the spring of 1902 and replaced by the Cattle Bureau, the law creating the Cattle Bureau provided that the Chief of the Cattle Bureau could issue these rules and regulations provided for in section 7, chapter 90 of the Revised Laws, subject to the approval of the Governor and Executive Council. This was believed to be the policy of the Common-

wealth, and it was supposed that Massachusetts had forever abandoned the reckless and extravagant policy of making perfectly wholesome food into fertilizer; yet this condition of affairs was returned to, it appears, by the passage of section 1 of chapter 329 of the Acts of 1908, known as the "bob veal law," which provides as follows:—

SECTION 1. The sale, offer or exposure for sale, or delivery for use as food, of the carcass, or any part or product thereof, of any animal which has come to its death in any manner or by any means otherwise than by slaughter or killing while in a healthy condition, or which at the time of its death is unfit by reason of disease, exhaustion, abuse, neglect or otherwise for use as food, or of any calf weighing less than forty pounds when dressed, with head, feet, hide and entrails removed, is hereby declared to be unlawful and prohibited. Whoever sells or offers or exposes for sale or delivers or causes or authorizes to be sold, offered or exposed for sale or delivered for use as food any such carcass or any part or product thereof, shall be punished by fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

In the controversy that arose last spring as to the meaning of this section of the law, the Attorney-General's opinion was sought, with the result that he gave the following opinion:—

The laws and statutes of this Commonwealth do not permit meat derived from the carcasses of cattle infected in any degree with tuberculosis or with any other disease to be sold as food within this Commonwealth.

The result of this opinion was to nullify and abrogate the rules and regulations of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, approved by the Governor and Council, in conformity with the rules and regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for the inspection of meat for export and interstate commerce. Just how the law was to prevent the sale in Massachusetts of beef or pork from an animal killed in Chicago that was not absolutely technically sound is not exactly clear.

The result of this decision was that the following new section was added to chapter 329, Acts of 1908, as follows:—

SECTION 8. This act shall not affect the provisions of section seven of chapter ninety of the Revised Laws, as affected by section

three of chapter one hundred and sixteen of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two: *provided, however*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to permit the sale, offer for sale, or keeping with intent to sell, for food, of meat infected in any degree with tuberculosis or any other disease.

An intelligent modern system of meat inspection is intended to prevent the sale of meat infected in any degree with tuberculosis or any other disease. At the meeting of the Eastern Live Stock Sanitary Association at Springfield in May the following resolution was passed: —

Whereas, certain States condemn the flesh of animals that are found on post mortem to be affected with slight or localized tuberculosis, thereby causing the loss of many carcasses that would be passed as sound and fit for food by the federal meat inspection service, and that it is admitted by all of the best sanitary authorities to be entirely safe and free from objection: therefore, be it *Resolved*, that measures should be taken to protect the public from foods that contain the germs of bovine tuberculosis; such germs enter the milk from the secretion of cows in certain stages of the disease, and are found in meat only when the disease has progressed beyond a certain stage of development. The extent of the disease in the living animal cannot be determined with accuracy, hence any cow that has reacted to the tuberculin test should not be used for market milk production unless the milk is adequately pasteurized. The extent of the disease in slaughtered animals can be exactly determined on post-mortem examination, and the carcass of an animal infected with tuberculosis should be disposed of in accordance with the condition found; that is, if the location and extent of the lesions are such as to denote the possibility that the edible parts of the carcass may be infected or contaminated, the carcass should be rejected. On the other hand, however, if the disease is of slight or local development, so that all of the possibly contaminated parts or infected organs may be removed, the carcass should not be condemned, but should be passed for use as pure food after the destruction of such parts. To condemn and destroy the entire carcass of slightly or locally infected animals is unjustifiable on any rational sanitary basis, and it is an economic crime. Regulations for inspecting and passing on the carcasses of animals infected with tuberculosis similar to those of the federal meat inspection service are quite sufficient, and are recommended.

The framers of section 1, chapter 329, Acts of 1908, did not intend it to have the effect it did. It was intended, among

other things, to prevent cruelty to calves, and was supported by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It has not, however, fulfilled the intention of its originators in this respect, as this report will presently show.

Section 71 of chapter 56 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 411, Acts of 1908, provides as follows:—

SECTION 71. The board of health, by themselves, their officers or agents, may inspect all veal found, offered or exposed for sale or kept with the intent to sell in its city or town, and if, in its opinion, said veal is that of a calf less than four weeks old when killed, the board shall seize and destroy or dispose of it as provided in the preceding section, subject, however, to the provisions thereof relative to the disposal of money.

Nothing in section 1, chapter 329 of the Acts of 1908, in any way repeals the provisions of section 71, chapter 56, Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 411, Acts of 1908; yet the inspectors and agents of the local boards of health construe the law to allow them to pass the carcass of any little calf three or four days old or less that dresses forty pounds. The usual dressed carcass is supposed to have the legs cut off at the knees and hocks; but as this section specifies how the carcass shall be dressed, the butcher cuts the feet off at the ankles, and thus gains two or three pounds for the weight of the carcass. In some places, if the dressed carcass is small and skinny, a hollow needle, attached to a rubber tube from a compressed air tank, is inserted into the connective tissue among the muscles on the inside of the thighs, and the air turned on, so that each little carcass presents a plump and pleasing appearance to the eye of the uninitiated.

Last spring, when the danger from foot-and-mouth disease commenced to abate, it was decided to allow cattle to come from certain parts of New York State on permits issued by the Chief of the Cattle Bureau. Some of these were issued to butchers in Brighton to ship calves from the dairy districts of New York. It was found that on these permits calves were being shipped to Brighton that were less than four weeks old, most of them being not over three or four days old, and distributed to various slaughtering establishments to be killed

for veal, in Brighton, Watertown and Cambridge. As the laws of the State of New York provide that calves under four weeks old can be shipped out of the State only in crates, unless sent in cars with their mothers, and then only with the understanding that they are to be raised, it was necessary to ship them to some fictitious dairy company, in order to mislead the New York State officials, and give them the idea that the calves were to be raised. These little creatures were therefore shipped to the "Cambridge Dairy Company" and other fictitious concerns; and the fact of their arriving in crates ought to be *prima facie* evidence that they were less than four weeks old, and as a matter of fact nearly all were less than a week old, as the navel strings were still hanging from most of them, fresh and damp. The way they were raised was by the heels when their throats were cut. As these calves were nearly all grade Holsteins, they would when alive weigh eighty pounds or a little over, and would dress forty pounds with their shins on; therefore the agents of the local boards of health stamped them as fit for food, without any regard to section 71, chapter 56 of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 411, Acts of 1908 (a later chapter, by the way, than chapter 329, Acts of 1908). Some of the earlier shipments went to a stall at the Brighton Abattoir, where they had the United States inspection. This was too strict for the butchers, who stopped killing the calves there, and took them to a slaughterhouse in Watertown.

Agents of the New York State Department of Agriculture were sent here to investigate the matter, and the Chief of the Cattle Bureau gave them all the assistance he could. These agents said that the law relating to killing "bob veal" in New York State was being very rigidly enforced, and that because of this the calves brought to the railroad stations to be shipped away were sorted. The good calves were shipped to New York City to be killed for veal, and the little bob calves, two or three days old, were packed into crates like chickens and turkeys, and sent to Massachusetts "dairy companies," to be "raised." Some of these poor little creatures, when they arrive at the railroad stations in New York State, are so weak that they are staggering. Such calves are knocked on

the head at the point of shipment, and skinned, and those that it is believed can live through the journey of thirty-six to forty-eight hours are shipped to Brighton. A man with a barrel of milk and a calf-feeder accompanies the car as far as Greenfield, and is supposed to feed them on the way.

The Chief of the Cattle Bureau was about to revoke the permits he had issued, but after consulting with the Attorney-General and the lawyer representing the butchers, it was decided that the permits could not be revoked, as they were issued simply because of the restrictions then in force to prevent foot-and-mouth disease being brought into the State; and it was not his province to revoke them to prevent cruelty to animals, or because the inspectors of the local boards of health were passing as fit for food carcasses of calves which the law says are not to be passed as fit for food. The ludicrousness of the situation was added to in one place where the board of health seized several thousand pounds of perfectly good beef and pork, because the animals had some slight tuberculous lesions, and were stamping at the same time the carcasses of bob calves in direct violation of the law. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals seems to have been unable to do anything, because of the man with the calf-feeder and barrel of milk, who cared so tenderly for his little charges as far as Greenfield.

At the markets near Boston where live stock comes in by the carload the calves have to be sorted over each week; the good ones are killed under the United States Bureau of Animal Industry inspection, and the little ones are taken to slaughterhouses where they will pass the inspection of the local boards of health, and are then sold on the market in competition with veal which has the United States inspection stamp upon it.

The rules and regulations of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry require that a calf, pig or lamb shall be not less than three weeks old, in order to be looked upon as fit for food, and the Massachusetts law should be changed to conform to this.

It does not seem creditable to the State of Massachusetts that agents of the New York State Department of Agricul-

ture should have to come here to investigate a condition of affairs that this State should have immediately checked, and some legislation should be enacted to remedy this evil.

Farmers are constantly grumbling at the price of milk; yet it seems that when it comes to converting milk into veal, they are unwilling to do that. Possibly if some of the surplus milk were fed to calves, a better price might be obtained for the remainder; and if the calves marketed dressed sixty to seventy-five pounds, fewer calves would furnish just as much veal, and the remaining third might be raised. If keeping cows does not pay, save the bull calves and raise them up as steers, and thus produce some of our own beef nearer home. The Legislature of 1909 remedied a defect in the law for stamping carcasses by providing a penalty for the use of a stamp by an unauthorized person, or for any one having a counterfeit stamp. Now that the Governor has called the attention of the Legislature to existing conditions, no doubt the defects to which your attention was called in the reports of the Chief of the Cattle Bureau, two and three years ago, will be remedied.

Under the present laws the Chief of the Cattle Bureau is authorized to make rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, for the guidance of local boards of health in the inspection of meat, to conform to those of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry for the inspection of meat for export and for interstate commerce; the Chief of the Cattle Bureau furnishes stamps for marking carcasses that are inspected and passed as fit for food, when boards of health of cities or towns order them; and the licensing authorities of the cities or towns are required to send annually to the Chief of the Cattle Bureau the names of applicants for slaughterhouse licenses, and the action taken on each application; but the Chief of the Cattle Bureau has no authority to see that any of the rules or regulations or laws relating to these matters are complied with. Under the provisions of the law during the past year copies of the rules and regulations for meat inspection have been sent to the board of health in each city and town in the State, also a pamphlet containing a copy of the laws relating to the

contagious diseases of animals, and of every section in the law that refers in any way to meat inspection or to the relation and duties of boards of health to the Cattle Bureau. Ninety-seven stamps for branding carcasses of animals killed and inspected for food have been furnished to 77 cities and towns during the year ending Nov. 30, 1909. Eighty-four cities or towns have reported licensing 234 slaughterhouses or establishments where meat products are prepared, and 4 licenses have been reported as revoked in 4 towns.

The law relating to licensing slaughterhouses and reporting them to the Chief of the Cattle Bureau is not well observed, and in addition to the slaughterhouses reported as being licensed there are undoubtedly many unlicensed ones, or, if licensed by the local authority, they are not reported to the Chief of the Cattle Bureau.

One trouble with the present system of requiring local boards of health to furnish the inspection for licensed slaughterhouses is that the expense places on many small towns the burden of providing a system of meat inspection for the larger neighboring cities and towns where the meat is marketed, while the small towns where the slaughterhouses are derive very little or no benefit from it. In the neighborhood of the larger cities abattoirs should be built, with a proper water supply, sewage connections, and an up-to-date rendering plant, where butchers could hire stalls, or where an individual could take an animal, have it killed for a small sum and have the carcass returned to him if it passed the slaughterhouse inspection; then all the dirty little barns and sheds rigged up for slaughterhouses should be abolished. With the building of such establishments it might be possible to secure federal inspection for many of them, and thus relieve the State of a part of the expense of maintaining the inspection; or it might prove desirable to have municipal abattoirs built for the larger cities of the State, owned by the municipalities, where butchers doing a small business could hire stalls at a reasonable rental, thus making it impossible for a single firm or individual to obtain control of the buildings. On the other hand, in remote rural communities the small slaughterhouse is almost a necessity, and ought to be encouraged. With the

passing of the ranches of the west, the land is being divided into small holdings, and in time more and more of our beef and mutton must be farm raised. It is desirable to encourage eastern farmers to again raise beef, pork and mutton for home use and the local market, and for this the local slaughter-house is a necessity. With the raising of a greater number of food animals on the eastern farms, the producer and consumer can be once more brought nearer together, increasing the value of his product to the producer, and making the necessities of life more reasonable in price to the consumer, than when the business is in the hands of a few men and combinations of capital. This should be a great food-producing country, but for years the fertility of the land has been poured into the Atlantic Ocean or sent across the sea; and under present conditions it is easy to see that our export trade in cattle, sheep and pork will soon be a thing of the past. Already England is turning to the Argentine Republic for her imported beef supply, and it is safe to predict that the time is not far distant when cattle for slaughter or refrigerated beef will be sent by ship loads to New York City from Buenos Ayres, unless something is done to encourage and develop this declining branch of our agriculture.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

At the close of the last fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1908, there was on hand, as per the fourteenth semiannual report:—

Balance of appropriation for salaries and expenses for 1908,	\$94 55	
Balance of appropriation for general work of the Bureau for 1908, . . .	6,700 44	
	<hr/>	\$6,794 99
Appropriation for salaries and expenses of 1909, chapter 56, Acts of 1909, .	\$7,000 00	
Appropriation for general work of the Bureau, chapter 124, Acts of 1909, .	70,000 00	
	<hr/>	77,000 00
		<hr/>
Total to be accounted for,		\$83,794 99

Expended during the year:—

For 349 head of cattle condemned and killed during the year 1908, paid for in 1909,	\$11,211 16	
For 17 head of cattle condemned and killed prior to 1908, paid for in 1909,	327 50	
For 1,151 head of cattle condemned and killed during the year,	25,537 65	
For killing and burial, quarantine claims and arbitration expenses,	211 10	
	<hr/>	\$37,287 41
For services of agents (exclusive of glanders work),	\$14,454 37	
For expenses of agents (exclusive of glanders work),	5,668 61	
For expenses of quarantine stations,	7,034 24	
For expenses of glanders work, including services and expenses of agents, laboratory work and killing and burial,	9,475 69	
For laboratory expenses (exclusive of glanders work),	1,924 03	
For implements, ear tags, thermometers, etc.,	682 62	
For salary of Chief of Bureau,	1,800 00	
For salary of clerk,	1,190 33	
For salaries of assistant clerks and stenographers,	1,613 82	
For office expenses, printing, postage, stationery, etc.,	1,968 97	
For expenses of Chief of Bureau,	110 59	
	<hr/>	45,923 27
Total expenditures,		\$83,210 68
Balance from all accounts, Nov. 30, 1909,		584 31
		<hr/>
Total, as above,		\$83,794 99

This balance is made up from the following items:—

Balance of appropriation for salary and expenses, 1908,	\$94 55	
Balance of appropriation for salary and expenses, 1909 account,	316 29	
Balance of appropriation for general work of Bureau available for unsettled accounts of 1909,	173 47	
	<hr/>	\$584 31

The average price paid for condemned cattle for the year was \$22.18.

There has been received during the year, from the sale of hides and carcasses of condemned animals, sale of ear tags, testing cattle for non-resident owners, etc., \$4,783.76.

Claims for 772 head of cattle condemned and killed as tuberculous during the year remain unsettled, to be paid for on proof of claims, the appraised value of which amounts to \$16,534. The first of December, bills for salaries and expenses of agents and other miscellaneous expenses were received, amounting to \$5,673.86. This makes an indebtedness of \$22,207.86 to be met with the balance of \$173.47.

The amount due at the close of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1908, in excess of the appropriation for that year, was \$11,538.66, this amount being chiefly for cattle killed. The Legislature of 1909 did not make any deficiency appropriation for the use of the Cattle Bureau, but worded the appropriation bill so that \$70,000 was appropriated for the extermination of contagious diseases among horses, cattle and other animals for "this and previous years." Deducting, therefore, the \$11,538.66 which had to be used to pay for cattle claims of 1908 and a few of the previous years, left only \$58,461.34 to meet the expenses to be incurred during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1909. As the expenses incurred during 1909 in the work of the Cattle Bureau were nearly as much as for the year previous, there was an indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year of \$22,034.39, which will have to be paid from the appropriation for 1910, unless the Legislature makes a deficiency appropriation.

As the annual expenses of the Cattle Bureau in the general work incidental to exterminating contagious diseases among horses, cattle and other animals exceeds \$70,000, an estimate sent to the Auditor, under the requirements of section 211 of the Acts of 1905, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910, gives \$100,000 as the amount required for the general work of the Bureau, and \$7,000 for the salary of the Chief and his clerk, general clerical assistance, printing, postage and incidental expenses of the office.

As the deficit at the end of the fiscal year of 1908 was nearly \$12,000, and as there will probably be a deficit of over \$22,000 when all the bills for 1909 have been paid, it can readily be seen that if the expenses continue in the same proportion for another year, after paying out the \$22,000 due for back bills there will be barely enough left to go on to the end of the year doing the usual amount of work, if \$100,000 is appropriated for this and previous years, provided the present policy of the State in dealing with contagious diseases of animals is to be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

AUSTIN PETERS,
Chief of Cattle Bureau.

